

## AGRICULTURAL.

### PITTS PATENT

These machines have been selling in Kentucky for the last four years, and in every instance have given most perfect satisfaction. For capacity, durability and fine finish, they are unequalled. We warrant every machine to give satisfaction.

SEPARATOR & CLEANER.

These machines have been selling in Kentucky for the last four years, and in every instance have given most perfect satisfaction. For capacity, durability and fine finish, they are unequalled. We warrant every machine to give satisfaction.

COOK'S PATENT

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## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

Notice to Subscribers.

The Best Government in the World.

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The New York Times, speaking of the manifesto of Wade and Davis against Mr. Lincoln, is not very complimentary to those distinguished radical leaders. Without claiming any great credit for our power of faith, we can believe Wade and Davis, and the Times too, that the kettle calls the pot black, and the pot calls the kettle black.

It is a curious document, not so much for anything it contains as for what it indicates. It purports to be a protest against the unconstitutional rights of Congress against the usurpations of President Lincoln. In real object it is to defeat the election, and the success of the Democratic party. We have tried very hard to ascribe it to some other motive, but we find it impossible. It may have had its origin in the arrogance of the two persons who have issued it, for they have for months evinced an uneasy intolerance of any rule but their own. It is a document which, in its immediate purpose of the demonstration is none the less apparent. The time of its issue, the spirit which pervades it, and the exhortation which it contains, all point to the same end.

It would be idle to argue with these gentlemen against the wisdom or justice of this course. No two men in the nation have been more clamorous for a vigorous prosecution of the war—none more intolerant of every one who failed or hesitated in the crusade of hell. We do not believe them guilty of it. On the contrary, we regard their present conduct as a noble and patriotic one, in keeping with their course from the beginning. There has probably been no time since the war commenced when they would not rather have resorted to independence than to the slave States than to the restoration of the Union.

They are the people we want to find. They are the people we must depend on to carry out what we have said. We can't depend on others. They don't believe the old Government was the best. They don't want it restored. They believe it is not fit to be endured. We can't trust the word union, for it is equivocal. Who are the friends of the old Government over all the States? They are the real Union men. Russia has a union of vast territory; other governments have vast territories; but the union of vast territories does not make the best of governments. Indeed, a union of territory has little to do with good government.

We hold that we had the best Government in the world; that we shall not be able to improve upon it. It is a possible one, for we have had it. We have no doubt but a vast majority of people believe that we have had the best of Governments, and desire to get back to it, and are now heartily trying these experiments, if they ever put any faith in them. We repeat these are the real Union men, and if the Union is restored they will restore it.

The Presidential contest is beginning to rouse up the people in the Eastern States, although the subject is viewed with more indifference in the West. The split in the Republican party since the nominations has become definite, and the rancor of each side is fully shown by the protest of Wade and Davis. Half the Republican would rather see a Democratic candidate chosen than Mr. Lincoln, and their energies are directed against him with that object. They have the consolation of knowing, while doing this, that for once they are on the popular side, no matter what may be the motive which drove them there. An amusing circumstance connected with this is that each of them accuses the other with being supremely radical—a position which each was proud a month or so ago. The New York Times, with a gravity that is absurdly deficient, rebukes the Fremonters because it says he is for the abolition of slavery more than the restoration of the Union. One to hear that charge from such a quarter would suppose that Mr. Lincoln had never addressed that letter to "all whom it may concern," in which he distinctly makes the abolition of slavery a condition precedent to any negotiation for a restoration of the Union. He gives us to understand, as his party has given us to understand from the first, that the Union with slavery is not desirable, and he will not have it. Fremont may be of the same opinion, but he has never said it as distinctly as Mr. Lincoln.

The party of the former has been decided advantage: it has thrown off all responsibility for the acts of the President; for the suppression of free speech, and a free press, and for arbitrary arrests. This advantage they do not seem disposed to yield; but use it with a cruelty toward their old friends that is quite amusing to lookers-on.

It is not only in the Republican party, however, that we find this weakening. The friends of McClintock in New York are becoming more and more, and are holding meetings and forming themselves into clubs for the promotion of his chances at Chicago. They are zealous and earnest, and have the advantage of the aid of the World. The Republicans do not oppose him with as much zeal as they do others. Some of them have even urged the President to appoint him to a command, probably in hopes this will be his destruction. The New York Herald is especially kind to Grant, and breaks out occasionally in absurd and silly paragraphs on the subject, which will be effectually destroyed by his chances. The people of the Democratic party are working zealously, although they put forward no particular person. This is doubtless designed, and is perhaps wise. It will be time enough to settle that matter at Chicago.

The New York World has an estimate of the material resources of the South, to prove that the exploded theory that we can starve them is a fallacy. We have always regarded this as equivalent to the Irishman who was found in his shirt-tail, on a bitter December night, holding a dog by the ears. On being asked the reason, he replied that "he was trying to freeze the best to death." We do not need the figures in the World to prove that we are about as apt to hold out in starving the South as the Irishman was in freezing the dog.

It is just as well, however, for the World to lay the facts before the people, in hopes it may correct their theory that we can starve them. The statistics is well worth copying, and that is the reason of Texas in next article, a continuous and unceasing draft equal to the ration of a million men, and this year after year." It can be added, too, that all other things are in proportion.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 11, 1864. Present—all the members except President Barrett and Messrs. Craig, Herbert, Bennett, and Stiel.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with. A message was read from the Mayor in relation to the issue of stock on duplicate railroad tax receipts, and recommending the repeal of the ordinance. Also informing the Council that he had appointed Capt. J. H. Johnson to serve as Chief of the Fire Department during the inability of Mr. J. M. Paul, who was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition to repair the gutters on Green, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District. A claim of \$350 in favor of F. Longaker, and a claim of \$30 in favor of John Gray, were referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District. A claim of \$30 in favor of Geo. Folk for work in city streets, and \$75 in favor of H. Morsell for repairs to market street, were referred to the Finance Committee.

The following petitions for taverns, etc., were referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, viz: John Kramer, barkeeper on Madison, between Second and Third streets. Jacob Kupper, barkeeper on Green, between Shelby and Campbell streets. These Martin, barkeeper on Second, between Kentucky and St. Joseph streets. Philip Weinberger, tavern corner of Hancock and Jefferson streets. Wm. H. Stephens, transfer of Telford Gregory's tavern license.

Mr. Miller, barkeeper on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets. John Greenlich, transfer of John Miller's tavern license. Mr. Miller, barkeeper on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets. John Greenlich, transfer of John Miller's tavern license.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

YESTERDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

The Rebel Losses at Fort Gaines.

The Situation Around Petersburg.

Confederation within the Rebel Lines.

Rumored Fight between Sheridan and Early.

Martinsburg Occupied by Federal Forces.

Sallar, Ky., Attacked by Rebels.

Southern Kentucky Swarming with Guerrillas.

Important News from New Orleans.

Military Order by General Canby.

From our Army with Gen. Grant.

(Special to the Times.)

New York, August 12.

Dispatches from Paragat have been delayed from the fact that it was necessary to bring the dispatch steamer from New Orleans. It is now, however, being sent to New Orleans.

Richmond papers of yesterday say their loss in guns at Fort Gaines was 50, and they lost 600 prisoners. There was also an immense amount of stores of all sorts.

Sherman's dispatches state that all the Georgia militia now in his front are under Hood.

It is understood that Beauregard has been sent to take command of the defenses of Mobile. That this assignment shows a high order of talent in the kind of work with which he will there be charged, his defense of Charleston and Petersburg attests.

The present position of Sherman's army, however, makes the mere possession of the city of Mobile a matter of minor importance, and no great solicitude is felt in official quarters regarding its capture.

At Mobile the situation before Petersburg remained unchanged. All interest, so far as active military operations go, is now entirely centered in the matter of saving the Richmond papers of yesterday say their loss in guns at Fort Gaines was 50, and they lost 600 prisoners. There was also an immense amount of stores of all sorts.

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